

	<i>a.</i> millim.	<i>b.</i> millim.	<i>c.</i> millim.	<i>d.</i> millim.
From snout to vent.....	85	69	69	65
Length of tibia	45	37	35	35
Length of foot (from outer metatarsal tubercle).....	45	37	34	34
Length of inner toe	13	11	10	10
Length of inner metatarsal tubercle	4	3	3	3

2. *Bufo mauritanicus*, Schleg.

3. *Hyla arborea*, var. *meridionalis*, Bttg.

4. *Discoglossus pictus*, Otth.

CAUDATA.

5. *Salamandra maculosa*, var. *algira*, Bedr.

Numerous specimens from the Benider Hills.

Spots few, roundish, and forming a single straight or zigzag series on the back instead of being in pairs as is usually the case in this species. The spots are usually arranged as follows: one on each eyelid, one on one of the parotoids, right or left, from three to five on the body, one at the base of each limb, and a few on the tail. With regard to the proportions, they agree with Algerian specimens.

In the following table I give the dimensions of four Salamanders from Morocco (*a-d*) and of two from Oporto (*e, f*) for comparison:—

	<i>a.</i> millim.	<i>b.</i> millim.	<i>c.</i> millim.	<i>d.</i> millim.	<i>e.</i> millim.	<i>f.</i> millim.
From snout to vent..	86	73	62	47	73	54
Tail	77	65	55	43	58	39
Third toe	8	6.5	5	4	6	5
Fifth toe	3	3	2	2	2	1.5

This is the first record of *S. maculosa* in Morocco.

6. *Molge Waltlii*, Michah.

Charf-la-Kaab, 10 miles from Tangiers.

XXXIV.—Description of a new *Batrachian* of the Genus *Eupemphix* from *Trinidad*. By G. A. BOULENGER.

Eupemphix trinitatis.

Head small; snout prominent, much shorter than the diameter of the orbit, with vertical lores; interorbital space a

little broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum scarcely visible. Fingers slender, with slightly swollen tips, first as long as second; toes moderate, free; subarticular tubercles very prominent; two oval metatarsal tubercles; a small tubercle on the middle of the inner edge of the tarsus. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the eye or the posterior border of the orbit, the tarso-metatarsal articulation the tip of the snout or a little beyond. Upper surfaces warty, the warts sometimes confluent into four longitudinal folds, viz. a pair from the snout to the nape and one on each side from behind the eye to the sacral region; a well-developed triangular parotoid, low down on the side, behind the tympanum and above the shoulder; no lumbar gland; lower surfaces granulate. Greyish olive above, head and sides sometimes paler; a light vertebral line may be present; upper lip with two or three vertical dark bars; limbs with dark cross bars; throat and breast brown, with a white median line; belly whitish, with small brown spots. Male with a large external vocal sac on each side of the throat and brown rugosities on the inner side of the inner finger.

From snout to vent 30 millim.

Two males and two females were presented to the British Museum by Mr. J. H. Hart, Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad. "They are very seldom seen and generally discovered only when half drowned in a fountain or similar place in the Gardens, where they go to spawn."

XXXV.—Notes on the Genus *Lobiger*.

By EDGAR A. SMITH.

THE British Museum received in 1887 from Mr. Edgar Thurston, of the Madras Museum, a number of interesting specimens from Tuticorin, Southern India, and among them were two examples of a species of *Lobiger*. On comparing the shells with those of the Sicilian species, which is generally known under the name of *L. Philippii*, I could discover no sufficient differences of form or sculpture whereby to distinguish them, and, with the exception of the mantle of the Ceylonese specimens being striped with interrupted fine black lines, which are visible through the shell, there appears to be no appreciable difference in the soft parts.

In describing this animal Calcara does not mention the characteristic lateral lobes of the foot, and states that this organ is obtuse at both extremities and that the posterior is